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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Poland's Strulak Speaks at MBFR Press Conference 19 July [Derlatka in TRYBUNA LUDU 20 Jul] BB 1
CSSR Weekly on SALT Influence on Future Disarmament Steps [Rovensky in TRIBUNA 4 Jul] BB 2
Romania 'Pleads' for Replacing Armament With Disarmament [SCINTEIA] BB 3

ALBANIA

Burtica-Led Romanian Trade Delegation Departs 26 July B 1
Briefs: Polish Embassy Reception; AWP Delegation Returns; B 1
Carcani Meets Departing Greek Ambassador; Youth Departure for Countryside

BULGARIA

Sofia Radio Reports President Carter's 25 July Press Conference C 1
Zhivkov Sends Message to Iraqi President on Appointment [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 Jul] C 1
Todorov Greets Iraq's 'Izzat Ibrahim on Election [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 Jul] C 1
Todor Zhivkov Greets Andrey Gromyko on Birthday [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 18 Jul] C 2
Zhivkov Receives Chile's Almeyda, Romania's Verdet C 2
Todorov Begins Talks With Romania's Verdet in Sofia C 2
Petur Mladenov Receives French Minister Soisson C 3
Reportage on Visit of Japanese Communications Minister C 3
Arrival, Talks With Vanchev C 3
Meeting With Zhivkov C 3
Shirahama Departure C 3
Zhivkov Meets, Thanks Country's Diplomats Serving Abroad [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 Jul] C 4
Further Reportage on Central Committee Education Plenum C 4
Drazha Vulcheva Address [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 17 Jul] C 4
Theses for Education Development C 6
Briefs: Kubadinski's Activities; Dyulgerov's Activities; C 7
Takov at Funeral

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GDR's Schuerer Arrives for Economic Cooperation Talks D 1
Chnoupek Comments on Southeast Asia Trip [Bratislava PRAVDA 19 Jul] D 1
RUDE PRAVO Reports Progress in Expressway Network [SE, 19 Jul] D 2
Slovak Daily Comments on Harvesting Difficulties [Bratislava PRAVDA 13 Jul] D 2
Strougal Stresses Need To Minimize Harvest Losses [Sramek] D 3
Briefs: Slovak Harvest; Sugar Beet, Flax Situation D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

East Berlin Radio Reports Carter 25 July Press Conference E 1
Trade Protocol With Sudan Signed in Khartoum E 1
Mueckenberger Addresses Conference of Soviet Friendship Society E 1
Sindermann Addresses Kreis Assembly Officials E 1
Christians, Marxists Jointly Work for Humane Socialist Society E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Jul]
Hamburg DPA: GDR Bishop Opposes Dissolution of Evangelical Sect E 2
Briefs: SED's Dohlus in Sofia; Romanian Party Delegation Visit; E 3
Technical Cooperation With Poland; Economic Talks With Syria

HUNGARY

USSR's Arkhipov Visits Steel Plant, Construction Site F 1
Kadar Receives Swiss Labor Party Secretary General F 1
Geneva Refugee Conference Termed 'Victory of Commonsense' F 1
[MAGYAR HIRLAP]
Antal Apro Meets With Japanese Parliamentarians F 2
Communique Issued on Visit by Honduran CP Officials F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 20 Jul]
Oil Prices, Proposed Hydrocarbon Exploration Discussed F 3
[MAGYARORSZAG 22 Jul]
Briefs: Scientific Cooperation With CEMA; Political Talks With F 4
Algeria, Tunisia; New Nigerian Ambassador

POLAND

Communique Issued on 16-17 July Visit by DKP's Mies G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Jul]
25 July Carter Press Conference on Energy Reported G 2
Warsaw Radio Notes Price Increases in SFRY G 3
Reportage on Meeting in Leszno on Agriculture G 3
Officials Present G 3
Babiuch Speech G 4
Briefs: Brezhnev Documents Published; Accord With Portuguese G 4
Journalists

ROMANIA

Continued Reportage on Guinea President Sekou Toure Visit H 1
Composition of Delegation H 1
Talks With Ceausescu H 1
Further on Talks H 1
26 July Dinner H 2
Burtica Makes Stopover in Hungary, Meets Veress H 2
Bucharest Radio Reports Carter's 25 July Press Conference H 2
Reportage on Visit by U.S. Export-Import Bank Chairman H 2
Meeting With Ceausescu H 2
Meetings With Niculescu, Ciobanu H 3
Ceausescu Receives Israeli Communist Party Leader H 3
Cazacu Receives Norwegian Socialist Left Party Official H 4
Ceausescu Congratulates New Nicaraguan Government H 4
Officials Attend Egyptian Embassy Reception on National Day H 4
Energy Research and Development Program for 1981-90 Released H 5
State Council Promulgates Fuel Consumption Decree H 7
Briefs: Cypriot Peace Delegation Visit H 8

YUGOSLAVIA

Federal Executive Council Recognizes Nicaraguan Government	I 1
Guinea Delegation Led by President Sekou Toure Departs	I 1
Serbian Officials Meet With PRC Delegation 25 July	I 1
Health Cooperation Program Signed With DPRK, Delegation Departs	I 1
TANJUG Reports on President Carter's 25 July Press Conference	I 2
TANJUG Notes SFRY Envoy's Murderers Jailed in New York	I 2
LCY Central Committee Commission Discusses Cadre Problems	I 2
Federal Chamber Officials Recommend Procedural Improvements	I 3
Flekovic Views Incomes Policy in Terms of Stabilization Plan	I 3
Flekovic Discusses Energy at Powerplant Inauguration	I 4
Briefs: Nonalined Broadcasting Talks; Study Delegation to Bucharest; SAWP Delegation in Australia	I 6

POLAND'S STRULAK SPEAKS AT MBFR PRESS CONFERENCE 19 JULY

AU232238 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[PAP report: "West's Unrealistic Position Continues To Stalemate Vienna Negotiations--Poland's Representative Speaks"; passages in capitals printed in boldface type]

[Text] Vienna--Our correspondent Tadeusz Derlatka writes: The 18th round of negotiations on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe ended in Vienna on Thursday [19 July].

In keeping with tradition, those taking the floor at the final session included Ambassador Jonathan Dean of the United States and Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov of the USSR. The latter said among other things that THE WEST'S DEMAND THAT THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES REDUCE 3.5 TIMES MORE TROOPS THAN THE NATO STATES IN THE AREA COVERED BY THE REDUCTION ACCORD IS THE CHIEF OBSTACLE TO NEGOTIATIONS. Ambassador Dean devoted his speech to discussing the numerical data.

Following the session, a press conference was held, at which Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak of Poland spoke on behalf of the socialist countries.

To begin with Poland's representative stressed the importance of the Soviet-American SALT II accord signed in Vienna a month before and recalled the Polish Government's statement welcoming that accord. He then discussed the most important problems of negotiations:

On 28 June Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland and the USSR submitted a new compromise proposal, which took into consideration the West's position that the countries of Western Europe and Canada should not enter, in the first stage of the implementation of the reduction accords, into obligations regarding the concrete number of their soldiers in the second stage.

THE AFOREMENTIONED SOCIALIST COUNTRIES PROPOSED THAT THE EXTENT OF THE REDUCTIONS IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE INDIVIDUAL STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS BE APPROXIMATELY PROPORTIONAL TO THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THEIR ARMED FORCES IN THE ZONE OF REDUCTIONS. Also taking into account other elements of the Western proposal, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR and the USSR proposed that each state--separately and within the framework of its alliance--should state the specific extent of its military reductions and provide for a mutual notification of that extent before signing the first stage of the accord.

THE AGENDA OF THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS INCLUDES THE THREE UNANSWERED PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES: OF 30 NOVEMBER 1978, OF 8 JUNE 1978 AND OF 28 JUNE OF THIS YEAR. ALL THOSE PROPOSALS FORM A BASIS FOR JOINTLY WORKING OUT A NUMBER OF SOLUTIONS. Unfortunately, however, the Western participants in the negotiations have so far failed to take advantage of the possibilities for a joint searching for solutions, have not been constructive in their approach and instead have helped check the Vienna negotiations.

The West has explained that its inertness is due to the fact that the question of the numerical data has not been solved. That is a spurious argument, one that is most obviously to the liking of the West. THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARE NOT AGAINST SETTLING THE DISPUTE ABOUT THAT DATA. IT WAS PRECISELY THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES THAT TOOK STEPS TO BREAK THE DEADLOCK ATTENDING THE DISPUTE, PROPOSING METHODS AIMED AT DISCOVERING THE REASONS FOR WHICH THE WESTERN DATA ON THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN THE ZONE OF REDUCTIONS EXCEED SO CONSIDERABLY THE ACTUAL AMOUNT. IT SEEMS THAT THE WEST'S POSITION IS AIMED AT MAINTAINING THE UNREALISTIC DEMAND THAT THE WARSAW PACT MAKE MUCH LARGER REDUCTIONS IN ITS ARMED STRENGTH. [Paragraph continues]

A lack of realism can be illustrated by comparing the reductions in the armed forces of Poland and the FRG. Poland, whose population is about half that of the FRG and whose army is proportionately small, should, according to Western calculations, reduce at least 40 percent more soldiers than West Germany. That would mean that the Polish ground forces would be reduced by almost 40 percent and the FRG ground forces by merely 12 percent.

IF THE DISCUSSION OF THE DATA IS TO PRODUCE RESULTS AND TO BRING TO LIGHT THE REASONS FOR THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE WESTERN ESTIMATES AND THE OFFICIAL DATA COMPILED BY THE WARSAW PACT STATES THE WEST SHOULD SHOW READINESS TO EFFECT A CRITICAL REVISION OF ITS OWN ESTIMATES OF THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE WARSAW PACT ARMED FORCES.

In conclusion Poland's representative stated that the results of the present round did not give rise to satisfaction. The efforts of only one side will not push forward the Vienna negotiations. Progress requires a concrete show of good will and initiative on the part of the West.

At the following press conference Ambassador de Voss of Holland presented the position of the NATO states and devoted the main part of his speech to discussing the numerical data.

The 19th round of the Vienna negotiations will begin after the summer break on [illegible] 27 September.

CSSR WEEKLY ON SALT INFLUENCE ON FUTURE DISARMAMENT STEPS

AU251240 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 27 4 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Article by Dusan Rovensky: "Vienna and the Prospects Of Disarmament"]

[Excerpts] The days from 15 to 18 June 1979, when Leonid I. Brezhnev and James Carter met in Vienna, will undoubtedly go down in history as the most significant milestone in Soviet-American relations and as an important step in the global process of detente. The signing of the SALT II treaty brought to an end the lengthy and complicated diplomatic negotiations, which lasted almost 7 years and consisted of almost 300 rounds.

At the time of the Vienna meeting the enemies of detente in the capitalist countries instructed their propaganda apparatus to spread assertions that SALT II is practically worthless and means nothing for detente. Thus they wanted to play down the importance of the meeting and discredit the principles contained in the treaty. They further claimed that the treaty must be "improved" by means of further amendments and documents. The American Senators Jackson, Glenn and others who oppose the treaty claimed that the individual provisions of the treaty represent a unilateral advantage for the Soviet Union and a disadvantage for the United States. This is not true. The treaty represents a carefully balanced whole, which respects the interests of both countries and preserves the balance of strategic power. Any changes in the text of the treaty would upset its concept and main ideas and make effective steps in the field of strategic arms control impossible. If the enemies of the treaty in the United States succeeded in foiling ratification in the Senate, it would be a dangerous step and would damage international relations, not only on the bilateral scale but on a global scale as well.

SALT II should have a positive influence on other international forums, where negotiations about reducing military tension are underway. There are several such forums. The UN Committee for Disarmament, for instance, is meeting in Geneva and in Vienna. The Warsaw Pact and NATO states have been meeting for more than 5 years to negotiate the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe. [paragraph continues]

Let us add that they have been meeting without visible results, because of the unacceptable attitudes of the Western delegations, which are trying to circumvent the basic principle that must be anchored in the very foundations of the future agreement--the principle of equal security.

What does SALT II mean for the Vienna talks? First of all it is, undoubtedly, a stimulating impetus. Strategic arms negotiations are, after all, more complicated than talks about weapons of an operational and tactical nature and about the strength of armed forces, which are the subject of the Vienna talks. Secondly, it is obvious that the SALT II treaty concluded represents one of the points indicating how one should proceed in the future at the negotiations in Vienna. SALT II thus creates better conditions for the Vienna talks to move out of their blind alley.

SALT II also yields another, no less important lesson that disarmament negotiations are very complicated and go through various peripatetic stages; not only delays but even steps back cannot be excluded. All the more important is the systematic, patient and untiring diplomatic activity of the socialist countries striving for progress in the relaxation of military tension.

The Soviet-American negotiations and the Vienna meeting on the highest level stress the binding validity of certain principles which must govern the negotiations on disarmament steps if they are to be crowned with success. In particular, the following principles are all-important: respect for equal security, preservation of the existing balance of military power (on a lower level) and adherence to the principle that the negotiations must be advantageous for both sides. The present attempts of the Pentagon--which is trying to change the present balance of power by developing those types of weapons that are not covered by the SALT II treaty, particularly the MX missiles--are, however, at gross variance with these principles. In the coming years these missiles should form, along with submarine launched missiles, the backbone of the U.S. strategic forces.

The Soviet-American talks on the highest level have also yielded other important lessons. Reduction of armaments is not a matter that can be solved by means of agreements between only two countries--the Soviet Union and the United States. It is true that these countries have the largest arsenals of strategic arms, but other countries--above all, Britain and France--possess them as well. The next rounds of talks on limiting strategic and operational arms could hardly be successful without drawing these countries into the disarmament negotiations. It ensues from this that apart from Soviet-American negotiations--SALT I, SALT II and SALT III, which concern these two countries--other negotiations, too, must continue successfully. This applies, above all, to the talks on reducing armed forces and armament in central Europe and to the Geneva Committee for Disarmament; the UN and other international forums, too, must be activated.

The basic lesson of the Vienna meeting is unequivocal: We have achieved an important success, a significant step in implementing the Leninist peace policy of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses--a policy which is also supported by the CPCZ--has been made. One step on the complicated path leading to the reduction of military tension has been overcome. But many others still wait to be overcome.

ROMANIA 'PLEADS' FOR REPLACING ARMAMENT WITH DISARMAMENT

AU251946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1737 GMT 25 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/7/1979--In its July 25 issue "SCINTEIA" pleads for a replacement of the balance of arming with that of disarmament, arguing that this is a vital demand of the contemporary world and at the same time an attainable objective.

In an ample article belonging to the series of articles written on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation from fascist domination which present the principles of the Romanian foreign policy, the leading Romanian newspaper underlines that disarmament has become a goal of the state policy pursued by Romania that considers socialism and peace to be inseparable.

Presenting Romania's original outlook on disarmement, the RCP mouthpiece points out that its main features are realism and constructive approach.

Romania considers that military balance, whose necessity is understood by all states, must be brought "downwards," by lowering the arming ceiling, rather than "upwards," by accentuating the arms race. Along the years this way of thinking materialized in a series of proposals meant to break the deadlock of disarmament negotiations, to orient them towards essential, basic problems. At the special session on disarmement of the UN General Assembly Romania presented, as is known, a comprehensive, coherent and unitary programme of proposals.

This programme, which Romania continues to maintain, stipulates, in a realistic spirit, a set of immediately appliable measures, of a transitional character, meant to generate and develop the process of cutting down the arms race and military expenditures, of stimulating trust and improvement of the international climate, of providing conditions for the gradual passage to general disarmament. The proposals on the freezing and gradual reduction of military expenditures, armies and armaments, the withdrawal of the troops within their national borders, the dismantlement of military bases, the initiation of negotiations for the concomitant abolition of the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty aim at attaining such major desiderata, at diminishing the danger of confrontation, at military disengagement in Europe--prerequisite for a real security on the continent--at promoting trust.

Given the fact that a more democratic and organizational frame has been provided for debate and negotiation Romania considers it necessary that tangible and efficient actions should be undertaken for disarmament for consolidating the course towards detente, trust and collaboration, making the decision not to increase the fund allotted to armings from the national budget, not to affect the programme of economic and social development. Romania has given an example in this respect.

It is true that the struggle for achieving disarmament is not an easy one as it has to surmount many obstacles. But Romania is convinced that it rests with the peoples to impose disarmament, to free mankind of the nightmare of war, to build a world without arms and wars, a lasting peace on our planet--SCINTEIA writes in conclusion.

BURTICA-LED ROMANIAN TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS 26 JULY

AU261934 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, left our country today. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade; Justin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and others. Also seeing the delegation off were Aldea Militaru, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and other embassy staff.

BRIEFS

POLISH EMBASSY RECEPTION--Tirana, July 21 (ATA)--On the occasion of the national day of Poland, the interim charge d'affaires of the embassy of the People's Republic of Poland to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Ian Gajda, gave a reception yesterday. Present were the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and other invitees. [Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 21 Jul 79 AU]

AWP DELEGATION RETURNS--Yesterday, the delegation of the Central Committee of the PLA [Party of Labor of Albania], headed by the member of the Central Committee of the party, Pirro Kondi, which attended the rally organised in Lisbon on July 1, 1979 at the end of the proceedings of the 3rd Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party (Reconstructed), returned home. [Tirana ATA in English 0955 GMT 21 Jul 79 AU]

CARCANI MEETS DEPARTING GREEK AMBASSADOR--Today Adil Carcani, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received Evstathios Mitsopoulos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece, on the occasion of the latter's departure from Albania. The reception was also attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Jul 79 AU]--Evstathios Mitsopoulos, ambassador of the Republic of Greece, left our country on 24 July following his transfer. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 25 Jul 79 AU]

YOUTH DEPARTURE FOR COUNTRYSIDE--Within the framework of the initiative undertaken by the youth of Kruje, another group of 30 youths from economic enterprises left Shkoder on 25 July to work from 1 to 3 years in the Velipoje countryside. A farewell ceremony was organized on the occasion and Nuh Zeneli, secretary of the Shkoder District party committee, addressed the youths. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 25 Jul 79 AU]

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS PRESIDENT CARTER'S 25 JULY PRESS CONFERENCE

AU261140 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Text] At his press conference yesterday, which was the first in 2 months, President Carter, according to news agencies, was bombarded by questions related to the major reshuffle of his cabinet.

He expressed dissatisfaction with the decision of the House of Representatives to postpone indefinitely the vote on the plan on introducing strict gasoline rationing. Carter accused the House members of indecisiveness where big issues are involved, something which restricts ability to act. The President stressed that he will do all he can to convince Congress to adopt an act on taxing the oil companies' super profits, as one of the measures in the struggle against inflation. Jimmy Carter has been compelled to admit that so far his efforts against inflation have been futile.

Touching on the other important issues that focuses the attention of the public, namely the major reshuffle of his Cabinet, President Carter has said that it had been prompted by his need for a united, strong, bold and competent Cabinet. Carter refrained from accusing any of the dismissed Cabinet members of incompetence and simultaneously expressed his hope that the newcomers will work better to implement their tasks.

ZHIVKOV SENDS MESSAGE TO IRAQI PRESIDENT ON APPOINTMENT

AU231013 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has sent the following message to Saddam Husayn, secretary general of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, chairman of the Revolution Command Council, and president of the Republic of Iraq:

Please accept my warmest greetings on the occasion of your election as secretary general of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and appointment as chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and on my personal behalf I wish you good health and great successes in your highly responsible work for further developing the country, and the well-being of the Iraqi people.

Allow me once again to express my deep confidence that the relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Iraq will expand and strengthen for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for peace and social progress in the world.

TODOROV GREETS IRAQ'S 'IZZAT IBRAHIM ON ELECTION

AU231012 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a message to 'Izzat Ibrahim, deputy chairman of the Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Iraq, which reads:

On the occasion of your appointment as deputy chairman of the Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Iraq, please accept my most sincere greetings and wishes for health and great successes in your highly responsible work for the development and progress of your country.

I am deeply convinced that the existing relations of effective and mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries in the areas of the economy and culture will expand and strengthen in the name of the friendly Bulgarian and Iraqi peoples' well-being and progress.

TODOR ZHIVKOV GREETS ANDREY GROMYKO ON BIRTHDAY

AU231100 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jul 79 pp 1, 8 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has sent the following message to Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs:

Esteemed Comrade Gromyko, I am happy to greet you on the occasion of your 70th birthday.

In your person we greet the loyal son of the CPSU and the Soviet people, who has devoted his forces, knowledge and skill to the triumph of the bright ideas of communism and the implementation of the USSR Leninist foreign policy.

The Bulgarian communists and entire Bulgarian people highly value your tireless efforts for strengthening and expanding the indestructible friendship and comprehensive cooperation and coming together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, as well as your great contribution to strengthening the cohesion and unity of action of the countries of the socialist community and all progressive forces throughout the world in the name of peace and mankind's social progress.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you, dear Andrey Andreyevich, good health, long life, and further success in your highly responsible activity for the benefit of the fraternal USSR people and the victory of the cause of socialism and peace.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CHILE'S ALMEYDA, ROMANIA'S VERDET

AU271110 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU

[Summary] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, received Clodomiro Almeyda, general secretary of the Chilean Socialist Party, who is visiting Bulgaria at the head of a Chilean delegation. The meeting was attended by Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary.

Todor Zhivkov also received Ilie Verdet, Romania's prime minister.

TODOROV BEGINS TALKS WITH ROMANIA'S VERDET IN SOFIA

AU261930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The official talks between Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, began today. Comrades Stanko Todorov and Ilie Verdet positively assessed the development of the comprehensive relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania. They emphasized the exceptional significance of the talks and meetings between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu on improving good-neighborly bilateral cooperation. During the talks, issues connected with coordinating the national economic plans for 1981-1985 were discussed. The possibilities for developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation, deepening specialization and production-sharing and substantially increasing the exchange of trade were also discussed.

A common desire for a broader development of comprehensive ties between the two countries was also expressed. The leaders of the governments of the two neighboring countries briefed each other on Bulgarian and Romanian achievements in fulfilling the decisions of their communist parties of stressing the substantial successes achieved by the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples in socialist building.

Comrades Stanko Todorov and Ilie Verdet emphasized the great importance of the SALT II agreement signed by the Soviet Union and the United States for detente and peace in Europe and in the world. They stressed the striving of the two countries to contribute to strengthened peace and cooperation on the Balkans and to developing friendly and good-neighborly relations among the Balkan countries. Issues pertaining to the situation in the Middle East, South Africa and Southeast Asia were also discussed.

The talks are being held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The official dinner which Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, is giving in honor of Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, began a short while ago at the Lozenets Residence in Sofia.

PETUR MLADENOV RECEIVES FRENCH MINISTER SOISSON

AU261931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has received Jean-Pierre Soisson, French minister of youth, sports and tourism, who is visiting Bulgaria. Views on the development of bilateral relations in the sphere of economic cooperation, political contacts and culture were expressed, and special attention was also devoted to the development of cooperation in tourism.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

Arrival, Talks With Vanchev

AU261550 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Talks began in Sofia today between a delegation of the Ministry of Communications, headed by Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, and a Japanese delegation, headed by Nikichi Shirahama, minister of posts and telecommunications. The two ministers are discussing opportunities for expanding bilateral cooperation in the communications sector.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU261551 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, today received Nikichi Shirahama, Japanese minister of posts and telecommunications. Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, as well as the ambassadors of the two countries, Todor Dichev and Akira Yamato, also attended the talks.

Shirahama Departure

AU261,40 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Nikichi Shirahama, Japanese minister of posts and telecommunications, has left Bulgaria. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Pando Vanchev, minister of communications.

ZHIVKOV MEETS, THANKS COUNTRY'S DIPLOMATS SERVING ABROAD

AU231058 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] On 19 July Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, met ambassadors and members of the Bulgarian embassies abroad.

On behalf of the party and state leadership and on his personal behalf Comrade Todor Zhivkov thanked the diplomats for successfully conducting the policy of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the international arena.

The meeting was also attended by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev and Nacho Papazov.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE EDUCATION PLENUM

Drazha Vulcheva Address

AU221632 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Report on statement delivered by Drazha Vulcheva, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national education, at the BCP Central Committee plenum on the draft theses concerning the further development of the educational system in Bulgaria, held on 16 July at the Boyana residence in Sofia.

[Text] Today's plenum submitted one of the key problems of our development to discussion, or as Comrade Todor Zhivkov put it in his introductory speech, it is one of the questions of decisive importance for our country's existence. The letter, addressed by Comrade Zhivkov to the Komsomol Central Committee, upon which the draft theses on the development of the educational system in the People's Republic of Bulgaria are based, represents the highest achievement of the party's April line in the educational sector. The theses deal with the party's strategy and tactics not for a one or two-year period, not for one or two 5-year periods, but for a historical period of our development--namely for the entire stage of building a developed socialist society and for the period of transition to communism, the minister of national education declared.

The theses and the introductory speech, after assessing the comprehensive social development of the country, with a communist approach and perspicacity, further developed Marxist-Leninist ideas on building a socialist educational system and pointed out the path toward the reorganization of our educational system.

Having correctly evaluated the achievements of the past, the theses and the introductory speech convincingly and correctly explained the necessity of a thorough and comprehensive reorganization of the educational system and of its coordination with the stricter new demands of our social development.

The theses represent an invaluable theoretical and practical contribution to the Marxist-Leninist theory and to the practical experience of education and vocational training.

Starting with the practical experience gained under conditions of victorious socialism, Comrade Todor Zhivkov described the new elements of the structure and character of educational-training work contained in the Bulgarian uniform secondary polytechnical school, which will afford the opportunity of shaping and developing a multifaceted, highly educated personality, capable of full self-realization in practical life.

The nationwide discussion of the draft theses became a brilliant demonstration of the people's cohesion around the BCP and its April policy line; the general approval of the entire Bulgarian people for the problems of education mobilized the creative efforts of teachers and lecturers and of all those who have devoted their lives to the cause of national education.

In wholeheartedly supporting the draft theses submitted to discussion and the principles set forth in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's introductory speech, the minister of national education dwelt on certain basic problems regarding our education system. Comrade Vulcheva dealt with the new approach to the definition of the essence and organization of the educational-training process, an approach which, to the greatest extent, determines the implementation of the tasks connected with the reorganization of the educational system.

Comrade Vulcheva stressed that it is necessary to overcome the tradition that specialists should introduce as much material as possible from their own subject into the study programs and that teachers should always fight over the number of hours reserved for their subjects.

Comrade Drazha Vulcheva called attention to the fact that intensified introduction of mathematics into the sphere of scientific subjects is being primarily understood as an increase in the number of mathematics lessons and not as teaching the student exact methods of learning the processes and phenomena of nature and society.

We fully agree with Comrade Todor Zhivkov's statement about the great importance of Bulgarian language and literature lessons, which help to create and develop a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and which contribute to the moral education of students, the speaker declared.

The hours reserved to the study of liberal arts in our schools are quite considerable in number, but the main shortcomings in that connection are formalism and the low quality standards of teaching and learning.

During the nationwide discussion of the draft theses, concern was voiced by certain parents that 6-year-old children considerably differ from each other in their physical and psychological development and that some of them would have difficulties in mastering the subjects taught, Comrade Drazha Vulcheva stated.

The long practical experience of more than 120 countries including the CSSR, Hungary, the GDR and Romania, as well as the medical, pedagogical and other research conducted in our country, unequivocally demonstrate that the school training of children in their sixth year is not only possible but necessary.

The correct definition of the scope of learning, the thorough search for links between various subjects, the scientific perception of methodological disciplines and the application of a systematic approach in the structure of teaching methods--all those things contain great potential as regards the improvement of teaching quality, Comrade Drazha Vulcheva stressed. She noted that efforts are now directed toward overcoming mere formalistic lecturing in ideological discipline, without conviction, ardor and enthusiasm.

The creation of a three-grade structure for secondary schools and higher educational institutions reveals even greater opportunities for implementing a dialectical link between ideological work in educational institutions and workers collectives and between schools and the entire social environment.

One of the most original solutions in the new structure of the uniform secondary polytechnical school is the development of a second and third grade. [paragraph continues]

That would help to intensify the process of merging the two branches of education and afford the opportunity for the most successful organizational forms and scientific methods for a comprehensive training and social self-realization of the young generations.

The efforts of the Ministry of National Education are aimed at the following goals: To put together a new list of professions and specialties, exactly coordinated with the proportional development of all spheres of socioeconomic life; the definition of basic professional trends in conformity with the dynamic changes occurring in the socioeconomic development of our country; definition of professions of a large polytechnical scope for every vocational orientation; the elaboration of basic subjects for every branch in vocational training; the creation of an effective organization of practical experience in the production sector by insuring at the same time modern technical equipment and technological methods of teaching; definition of the pedagogic, socioeconomic and organizational prerequisites for an efficient, initial practical experience in professional life; the construction of training-professional complexes with production branches in various enterprises.

The problems of the second and third grade of the uniform school will be resolved in agreement with the branch and functional ministries, in coordination with the social organs and organizations, with the direct participation of workers collectives and tutors.

Secondary, specialized education will be linked to higher education in the classification of the number of specialties, the essential character of training and the organizational structure of the eductional network.

The theses and the introductory speech most concisely cope with the most essential aspects of the reorganization of higher education, which must be a leading factor in the process of the comprehensive reorganization of our educational system.

It is a problem of primary importance to determine concretely the professional trends in the new specialties by taking into consideration the country's prospects of development.

The new study programs and plans must considerably enlarge the basic training of students and adapt to the training in Soviet higher educational institutions. We must train specialists with a vast general education, who are highly specialized in their fields of work and we must raise the training process to the standard of scientific research work.

Comrade Drazha Vulcheva further pointed out the role and position of the teachers' and lecturers' cadres, upon whom the reorganization of the educational process depends to a great extent. She declared that the Bulgarian teachers and lecturers have always been close to the people and to the party.

The minister of national education closed her statement by declaring and assuring that thousands of teachers, lecturers and educational workers are firmly resolved to devote all their efforts, knowledge and skills to the practical implementation of the tasks laid down in the draft theses and to the implementation of the decisions which the Central Committee will adopt in connection with the training and education of our young generation--the builders of a developed socialist society in our motherland.

Theses for Education Development

LD262030 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA)--Theses for the development of education in Bulgaria have been released for publication here.

The document was approved by a BCP CC plenum which was held on July 16 and 17. As already announced, the theses were put forward by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, to the Politburo of the CC and the BCP and then submitted for nation-wide discussion for a period of two months in the mass media and through written proposals. The discussion involved some 1,150,000 people.

In the decision of the plenum of the CC of the BCP it was said that this document fixes the long-term party strategy in the sphere of education, the theoretical, political and practical basis for the activity of the state, public and economic authorities for the educational reform.

The major task of the reconstruction is said to be the establishment of a school "capable of bringing up versatile builders of communism, with a good knowledge of the bases of science and at the same time ready for systematic physical labour", and also: "Such a school on the completion of which the boys and girls are to have mastered a certain profession".

The many-sided development and realization of the personality--this is the main trend and basis for the reform of the educational system. A new type of uniform polytechnical school with new social functions is being set up. The school has a three-phase structure. The duration of education in it is 12 years as from the age of 6. This structure will be gradually adopted within 5 or 6 years. After the third phase the pupils will be granted a diploma for completed secondary school education and for a professional certificate on a specific speciality, and will be entitled to continue their studies in technical schools and higher educational establishments. Under a similar scheme, in three stages, higher education will be organized as well. The theses also put forward some tasks for improving the instruction and educational work, for raising the teachers and lecturers' qualifications and for improving the school material and technical base.

By the end of the year it is planned to convene the first congress on public education, which is to approve a nation-wide programme for the fulfillment of the decisions for developing education, and a supreme educative council will be elected--a new type of a state and public body for guidance [on] education.

BRIEFS

KUBADINSKI'S ACTIVITIES--Pencho Kubadinski has received Nikolay Paniyev, former IZVESTIYA correspondent to Bulgaria, and also Vyacheslav Lukashin, the new IZVESTIYA correspondent to Bulgaria. Kubadinski presented the People's Republic of Bulgaria Second Degree Order to Comrade Paniyev. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU]

DYULGEROV'S ACTIVITIES--On 26 June Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received (Igor Trugachov), chief of the Southeast Asia Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry [title as heard], who is in Bulgaria on a working visit. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU]

TAKOV AT FUNERAL--The funeral of Stefan Khristov, hero of socialist labor, took place in Sofia today. Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council; Dimo Dichev, chairman of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism Union Central Committee, and others attended the funeral. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 25 Jul 79 AU]

GDR'S SCHUERER ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

LD261848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Gerhard Schuerer, GDR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, arrived in Prague by air today for talks with Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, on the development of economic cooperation between the two states.

CHNOUPEK COMMENTS ON SOUTHEAST ASIA TRIP

AU221700 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Interest in Peace and Progress; Minister B. Chnoupek's Return From Southeast Asia"--passages in capitals printed in boldface]

[Text] YESTERDAY CSSR MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS B. CHNOUPEK RETURNED TO PRAGUE FROM HIS OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND, REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA AND REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES. AT THE RUZYNE AIRPORT IN PRAGUE HE WAS WELCOMED BY J. KNIZKA, CSSR DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AND BY OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY.

B. Chnoupek told the CTK correspondent shortly after his arrival: "I am satisfied with the results of my official visit to Southeast Asia. The visits and the talks in all those countries fulfilled our expectations and CONFIRMED THE CONSISTENT FULFILLMENT OF THE CPCZ'S FOREIGN POLICY LINE VIS-A-VIS THOSE COUNTRIES ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE OF STATES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS."

He went on to say: "I can note with satisfaction that our talks--whether in Bangkok, Jakarta or Manila--contributed to the promotion of our relations with the three countries on the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference and the joint interest to achieve progress in the struggle for world peace, international security and disarmament. Because the countries concerned are developing countries our talks unanimously confirmed the bilateral endeavor to further expand and perfect economic cooperation proceeding from mutual benefits and fully respecting the joint interest of socialist and developing countries to achieve a just international economic order on the basis of the elimination of all forms of exploitation and inequality.

In the sphere of political contacts we agreed with the ministers of foreign affairs of Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines that there are good prerequisites and the interest of the governments of both sides for their further positive development.

In all three countries we exchanged views in detail on current international developments, particularly on issues concerning the struggle for peace, international security, detente and disarmament. We briefed our partners on the new initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries aimed at achieving progress in disarmament and on the Czechoslovak disarmament initiative.

We also reached with our partners close or identical stands regarding elimination of the hotspots of tension in the Middle East, in the south of Africa and in other parts of the world. In that context we briefed our hosts on the CSSR's views on the situation in Southeast Asia in connection with the recent aggression of Maoist China.

I REGARD ALL THE TALKS AS A POSITIVE AND FRUITFUL CONTRIBUTION TO THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF MUTUAL RELATIONS AND TO STRENGTHENING THE POSITIONS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY IN THAT REGION AND AS AN EXPRESSION OF THE JOINT INTEREST OF THE CSSR AND THE AFOREMENTIONED STATES TO CONTINUE TO COOPERATE YET MORE INTENSIVELY."

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS PROGRESS IN EXPRESSWAY NETWORK

AU231351 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jul 79 p 2 AU

["(SE)"-signed report: "Expressway Forging Ahead Through the South Moravian Region; The Builders' Useful Initiative"]

[Summary] Last Year, when the Blucina-Hustopece sector of the expressway was put into operation, the South Moravian section of the Prague-Bratislava expressway measured almost 92 kilometers. "This October yet another section will be added to it: the 15.3-kilometer Pavov-Rehorov section in the Jihlava area. Intensive construction work on the Hustopece-Breclav section continues. By the end of November a further 3-kilometer section will be opened to traffic," despite the difficulties caused by a temporary shortage of certain necessary materials. The construction workers have pledged themselves to complete the entire expressway for traffic between Prague and Bratislava by 7 November 1980.

The construction of the Brno-Holubice expressway leading to Trencin has begun 1 year ahead of time, so as to facilitate travel between Brno and Vyskov. Adjustments are planned on the road from Holubice to Uherske Hradiste and Uhersky Brod, including bypasses via Slavkov and Bucovice. The reconstruction of individual sections would be facilitated by an early start of work on the expressway sections from Tucapy in the Vyskov area via Brankovice to Uherske Hradiste. This section will join the Hana expressway from Brno to Ostrava.

SLOVAK DAILY COMMENTS ON HARVESTING DIFFICULTIES

AU221740 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Agronomists in the Harvest"]

[Excerpts] The harvest has already entered the villages in Slovakia's southern districts with both feet. It will not be as joyous as in other years; on the contrary, it will be far more demanding. Although the volume of ear grains increased in the last few weeks, when dry weather and subtropical heat was replaced by cooler days with frequent rainfall--so that grain quality and weight per hectoliter increased--we nevertheless expect the average yields of densely sown cereals throughout the republic to be 15-20 percent lower than last year.

It will not be easy to organize work in this year's harvest so as to avoid excessive losses. Due to the additional spring sowing grain on the same field will ripen at different times, which will require gradual reaping. In many places crops are flattened, in places interspersed with weeds, and in some places also very low, so that one will have to adjust the harvesting machinery there and use it at lower speeds.

The experience gained in past years and also at the beginning of this year's harvest shows that we know how to organize work under even more difficult weather conditions so that the harvesting losses remain at a minimum. In this year's harvest we must be more demanding.

And we must push for eliminating mistakes in several directions simultaneously, mistakes in the name of scientific-technical pseudoprogress and false effectiveness that were born out of negligence, a negligence that must not be repeated in this year's harvest. That applies first to the uneconomical handling of straw, which almost borders on irresponsibility in places where it was burnt in the field. Second, it applies to the underestimation of fallowing as one of the basic agrotechnical measures against the evaporation of humidity from the soil and a significant mechanical method of destroying weeds. Not to fallow means to deprive ourselves of the hundreds of millions which we must spend to increase the imports of chemicals against weeds. Deplorably, it is fallowing that is reduced to the minimum in political-organizational measures. And, worse still, the plan also minimizes the sowing of stubble-field mixtures, although it is hard to say why, and that in all districts.

In a harvest that is neither easy nor undemanding the agronomists will have to solve tasks that are also neither easy, nor undemanding.

STROUGAL STRESSES NEED TO MINIMIZE HARVEST LOSSES

LD261030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Premysl Sramek report]

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, who is on a working visit in the East Bohemian Region, came this afternoon to the (Haje) unified agricultural cooperative at (Smrzov) in the Hradec Kralove area. Together with his entourage he attended a meeting with working people of this agricultural enterprise. He was interested in the fulfillment of the economic tasks of the cooperative, above all in crop production and especially in the production of grain, on which the (Smrzov) unified agricultural cooperative concentrates. In this connection Comrade Strougal was briefed on the state of preparedness of technical means [words indistinct] and time schedules of the harvest were the main topics of conversation. Federal Premier Comrade Lubomir Strougal made a special point of the need for good organization of the harvest so as to minimize losses in the harvest and not only in the fields.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK HARVEST--Although the grain harvest in Slovakia is in its second week already, the cereals have been harvested from only 48,886 hectares so far, which is 7.5 percent of the total. A total of 33,035 hectares or 10.7 percent have been harvested in West Slovakia; 2,821 hectares or 2.4 percent in Central Slovakia and 10,254 hectares or 5.9 percent of the planned acreage in East Slovakia. The first harvest of perennial fodder crops grown on arable land is drawing to its end in Slovakia. The second harvest has been completed on 44.1 percent of area to date. Fodder crops from pastures have been gathered [illegible] 85.8 percent of the area so far. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 18 Jul 79 p [illegible] AU]

SUGAR BEET, FLAX SITUATION--Sugar refineries in the Czech Socialist Republic evaluate 27 percent of the sugar beet area as very good and 39 percent as good, according to the Czech Harvest Commission. As far as flax is concerned, the yields are expected to be substantially lower than last year, due to the short stalks. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 11 Jul 79 p 1 AU]

EAST BERLIN RADIO REPORTS CARTER 25 JULY PRESS CONFERENCE

LD261[illegible] East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter has appealed to the people of the country to support his planned energy-saving program. At a press conference last night, he said that Americans will have to work hard to overcome pessimism regarding the future and regain lost confidence in their institutions.

A few hours earlier, the U.S. House of Representatives postponed its decision on possible gas rationing in the United States for an indefinite period. This emergency plan is one of the key points in President Carter's energy-saving program.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH SUDAN SIGNED IN KHARTOUM

LD262200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1440 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Khartoum--The further development of economic relations between the GDR and Sudan was high on the agenda at a session of the joint commission on the trade agreement between the two countries. The GDR delegation was headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Roland Schumann. The Sudanese delegation was led by Ahmad Salim Ahmad, minister of state for cooperation, trade and supply.

A protocol on future trade between the GDR and Sudan was signed.

MUECKENBERGER ADDRESSES CONFERENCE OF SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

LD261436 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society (GSFS), on Wednesday paid tribute to the contribution made by the 5.5 million GSFS members to the development of fraternal relations between the GDR and the USSR.

At a functionaries conference in Schwerin, he said that among the aims of GSFS ideological work are the development of proletarian internationalism and of the desire to deepen the GDR citizens' love for their socialist homeland. Referring to current events, Erich Mueckenberger described how the international balance of power was changing to the advantage of progress. Anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, which the class enemy uses as its main political weapon, reflects the fear of the class enemy for the growing influence of socialism.

SINDERMANN ADDRESSES KREIS ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS

LD262112 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the Council of State, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, today met chairmen and members of the permanent commission of the Freital Kreis Assembly for an exchange of experience on questions pertaining to local government policy. They discussed ways and means of proceeding with the work of the permanent commission following the setting up of the newly-elected people's assemblies.

In his address, Horst Sindermann stressed that its activity has to concentrate more emphatically on giving effective support to the implementation of significant economic tasks while directly involving the working people in factories and residential areas. The important thing is to utilize more effectively [word indistinct] reserves which have so far not been tapped in order to raise performance capacity. Horst Sindermann said that more experts and specialists have to be drawn into the work of the permanent commission. On this basis it will become possible to work toward the solution of pending local problems with a better knowledge of the subject. The experience accumulated in Freital, said Horst Sindermann, will be (?incorporated) in recommendations of the Council of State on socialist local government policy. The consultations with deputies are to be continued in the future.

CHRISTIANS, MARXISTS JOINTLY WORK FOR HUMANE SOCIALIST SOCIETY

AU202135 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[ADN report: "Marxists and Christians United in Work for the GDR"]

[Excerpt] Weimar (ADN)--On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the assassination of Parson Paul Schneider, commemoration ceremonies were held in Weimar and Buchenwald on Wednesday [18 July]. The "preacher of Buchenwald" was murdered by an overdose of strophantin on 18 July, after months of torture, because of his stanch antifascist courage of convictions. Despite the tortures he continued to give his fellow prisoners encouragement and consolation even from his prison cell.

Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for church affairs, called the legacy of the antifascists a commitment for everyone that is not tied to any ideological preconditions. In a talk at the end of the commemoration ceremonies, in which bishops and other guests participated, he stressed: "We have learned that to be Marxists and Christians differentiates us, but does not divide us. Rather, it unites us in working for a humane socialist society." Today the GDR is the result of three decades of such work, he said.

Deputy CDU Chairman Dr Heinrich Toeplitz, member of the Presidium of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters of the GDR, pointed out that the CDU has adopted the legacy of dedicated Christian antifascists and that it continues their work in the GDR, in alliance with all progressive forces.

Earlier, State Secretary Hans Seigewasser, together with Paul Schneider's widow and other prominent public figures, attended church events at Ettersberg and at the Weimar Herder Church in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of Paul Schneider's death.

HAMBURG DPA: GDR BISHOP OPPOSES DISSOLUTION OF EVANGELICAL SECT

LD261852 Hamburg DPA in German 1618 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The bishop of Goerlitz, Hans Joachim Fraenkel, has declared his opposition to the dissolution of the Evangelical Church of the Union in connection with the proposed establishment of a united evangelical church in the GDR. In an interview with the EVANGELICAL PRESS SERVICE Fraenkel said that a deepening of the union of the eight evangelical regional churches belonging to the GDR Church Federation was thoroughly welcome. "But I could not support the dissolution of the Evangelical Church of the Union. The particular fellowship distinguishing this church should be preserved."

Fraenkel said in the interview that generally speaking the tradition of a people's church was still strongly alive in some parishes of his regional church. Although the drop in membership gave cause for concern, he was grateful that the sense of responsibility of the parish church councils had increased. Willing helpers were coming forward in nearly all parishes while a number of young parishes maintained ecumenical contacts with congregations in neighboring countries.

BRIEFS

SED'S DOHLUS IN SOFIA--Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received on Thursday [19 July] Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Problems related to the further development of cooperation between the BCP and the SED were discussed during the talks which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

ROMANIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISIT--Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Central Auditing Commission, received on 20 July a delegation of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, under the leadership of Nicolae Veres, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Romanian Mures County Communist Party leadership, which is studying the SED's experiences in the political guidance of scientific, technical and economic processes. Erich Mueckenberger briefed the Romanian guests about the successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress as well as about the working peoples' initiatives for a worthy preparation of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The friendly talks were attended by Horst Wambutt, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Basic Materials Industry, and Constantin Georgescu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH POLAND--Warsaw (ADN dispatch)--Gerhard Zimmermann, GDR minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction, had a working meeting with Andrzej Szozda, minister of power industry and atomic energy, in Warsaw 16-18 July. The talks served the discussion of the tasks arising for the two ministries from the consultation between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on the occasion of their meeting on 17-18 May, and from the decisions of the 17th session of the Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. The ministers discussed especially the tasks of the coming 5-year period, during which an expansion and deepening of the cooperation in the sphere of the ministries is to be sought. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SYRIA--Damascus (ADN dispatch)--At the invitation of the Syrian Arab Republic's (SAR) minister of economy and foreign trade, Roland Schuman, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, visited the international fair in Damascus. During his stay in the Syrian capital, he had talks with Deputy Prime Minister Jamil Shayya, Minister of Electricity Dr Ahmad 'Umar Yusuf, Minister of Transport Salim Yasin and other prominent figures of economic life. On this occasion the SAR deputy prime minister paid tribute to the positive development of SAR-GDR relations especially since the official visit to the GDR in October 1978 of SAR President Hafiz al-Asad, as well as to the constructive contribution made by the GDR to the SAR's industrial development. In addition, questions of further deepening the economic and scientific-technical cooperation were discussed. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

USSR'S ARKHIPOV VISITS STEEL PLANT, CONSTRUCTION SITE

LD270204 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, Soviet deputy premier, has visited the Danube Steel Works and the Paks nuclear power station construction site. In both places he had discussions concerning the position of the investments, which are being realized with Soviet technical assistance, and on cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet guests were accompanied on these visits by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

KADAR RECEIVES SWISS LABOR PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL

LD261326 Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 26, MTI--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, received in the CC headquarters on Thursday Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Swiss Labour Party, who is spending a part of his holidays in Hungary at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

At the meeting marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere mutual information was given about the situation and activity of the Hungarian and Swiss sister parties. Views were exchanged on current issues of the international situation and of the international communist and workers movement. A wide ranging agreement was revealed at the talks on every issue discussed. The intention was reaffirmed that the relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Swiss Labour Party should develop further in the spirit of internationalist solidarity.

Present at the meeting was Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the HSWP CC.

GENEVA REFUGEE CONFERENCE TERMED 'VICTORY OF COMMONSENSE'

LD261330 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 26, MTI--In a commentary published Thursday, MAGYAR HIRLAP terms the Geneva international conference as the victory of common sense. The Budapest daily underlines inter alia: The design of Chinese leaders and some of their Western allies to put the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the dock got frustrated. The majority of the countries present at the session did not share Beijing's approach, because they were aware that the recent wave of emigration from Vietnam was triggered off by Beijing's politics.

The daily recalls that Beijing had been preparing for three years to upset Vietnam's internal stability and to evoke international condemnation against it. And by spreading rumours and imposing war against Vietnam, it was Beijing that urged 'Hoas', who stand under its influence, to leave the country.

A considerable contribution was made by the behaviour of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the fact that the majority of the session's participants genuinely dealt with the issue of the emigrants, establishes the daily. It goes on to point out: The delegates to the meeting were convinced that the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was willing for the practical realization of the agreement concluded with the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The activity of the Soviet delegation too contributed to the success of the Geneva conference. It was thanks to the presence of the Soviet Union that no political action developed at the meeting against the Indochinese states.

MAGYAR HIRLAP also points out that a recent decision of the U.S. House of Representatives can be deemed as a hostile measure against Vietnam. The decision stipulates that Washington will reduce its contribution to the funds of those international financial organizations which extend loans to the [Socialist] Republic of Vietnam. Through their financial war, the American legislators will not reduce, but rather increase the number of those who want to emigrate. The legislators should not forget that the administration of the United States had made a commitment under its Paris agreement, concluded in 1973, to provide financial help for Vietnam's reconstruction. The United States is a debtor to the Vietnamese people, underlines MAGYAR HIRLAP.

ANTAL APRO MEETS WITH JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD270208 Budpaest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The development of Hungarian-Japanese relations was the topic of the talks between the parliamentary delegation from that Far Eastern country and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly. The Japanese delegation, led by Jasui Ken, president of the upper house, was also received by Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, and Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of Budapest City Council.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY HONDURAN CP OFFICIALS

AU231215 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Communique on 14-19 July visit to Hungary by a Honduran Communist Party delegation]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Honduran Communist Party led by Secretary General Rigoberto Padilla visited our country between 14 and 19 July. The delegation included Politburo member Longino Becerra.

The Honduran guests were received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Janos Berecz, chief of the Central Committee's International Relations Department, and Deputy Department Chief Gabor Nagy had talks with the delegation. The delegation met with Laszlo Gal, deputy secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, and Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi, secretary of the PPF National Council, and they visited the United Pharmaceutical factory and the Vacszentlaszlo Zoldmezo producer cooperative.

At the talks, held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they informed each other about their countries' positions and their parties' activities and immediate tasks. They exchanged views on the position of the international communist movement and the further strengthening of interparty relations and international issues, paying particular attention to the latest developments of the Latin American situation.

The MSZMP representatives assured the fraternal Honduran party of the solidarity and support of the Hungarian people in its struggle for eliminating dependence on imperialism, for democratic changes, for the advancement of the Honduran people and for uniting all popular forces.

The Honduran Communist Party delegation expressed its appreciation of the results attained by the Hungarian people in building an advanced socialist society under MSZMP leadership. It paid tribute to the international activity of the MSZMP and the Hungarian People's Republic, which serves well the common cause of world peace and social progress.

The two parties' representatives unanimously stressed that continuing and expanding the policy of detente remain of fundamental importance in international life. They regard the conclusion of SALT II as being of outstanding significance. They support any initiative that promotes the restraining of the arms race, disarmament and the consolidation of world peace.

They reaffirmed their parties' solidarity with the Latin American peoples, governments, fraternal parties and all progressive forces that struggle to attain genuine independence and to regain their liberty and for social progress. They made assurances of their support for the Sandinist national liberation movement and all Nicaraguan democratic forces in their struggle for their country's liberty and independence. They resolutely condemned attempts by imperialist circles to intervene in Nicaragua's domestic affairs.

Both parties regard it as their internationalist duty to strive further to strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to foster, through their activity, collaboration among the progressive and anti-imperialist forces of the world.

It was established at the talks that interparty relations are developing well. The Honduran party delegation's visit has further deepened comradely cooperation between the two parties.

The Honduran party delegation departed from our country on Thursday [19 July].

OIL PRICES, PROPOSED HYDROCARBON EXPLORATION DISCUSSED

Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian No 29 22 Jul 79 p 24 WA

[Excerpts] Oil, other than that provided for in interstate CEMA agreements, can be obtained only at world market prices. The price of this, translated into forints, comes to around 5,000 forints per ton. While it is true that oil imported under contract from the socialist countries costs less than this, it is generally known that the CEMA countries adjust their prices annually to the previous 5-year average of world market prices. Consequently, within the foreseeable future, Hungary will be able to buy oil only at world market prices or at very little less at best.

Hungary's proven oil reserves will suffice for only a few more years. However, the specialists maintain on the basis of geological considerations that somewhat more than half of the country's potential hydrocarbon resources remain to be discovered. Eighty percent of these are expected to be found in the Great Plain Region. Easily recoverable deposits have already been located; the less readily recoverable deposits now have to be located and tapped. Between 1966 and 1970, each meter of exploratory drilling yielded an average of 60 additional tons of exploitable oil or its equivalent in natural gas. However, in the next 5 years this figure dropped to 37 tons per meter due to more difficult accessibility.

By the end of this decade, a total of 60 million tons of extractable oil or the equivalent of natural gas must have been found. The prospectors are hoping for somewhat more. While this is an appreciable amount as a new supply, it hardly makes up for that domestically extracted now.

To offset the depletion of the oil and gas fields now being exploited and keep hydrocarbon production at its present level, the 1 million meters of exploratory drillings must increase the amount of extractable oil or equivalent natural gas by 35 million tons in the next 5 years. The most promising area is the Great Plain Region and within it the region between the Danube and Tisza rivers, the Koros-Berettyo region and Bekes County. One-third of the exploratory drillings will go to a depth of between 3,000-4,500 meters, and a good many drillings as deep as 6,000 meters are already planned. Drillings to a depth of 7,000 meters are planned for the end of the 1980!s.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH CEMA--On Friday [13 July], Laszlo A. Papp, deputy chairman of the National Technical Development Committee, and Leonid Sumarokov, director of the CEMA countries' International Scientific and Technical Information Center, signed a protocol to promote the further development of cooperation between the international center and Hungarian scientific information institutes. According to an agreement laid down in the protocol, the international center will conclude a contract this year with four Hungarian institutes concerning an acceleration of the dissemination of computerized information technologies, the fostering of the training of information experts and the preparation of interconnections between computerized data bases. This cooperation is intended to facilitate the research and development activity of the member countries' scientists through acquainting them with technical information. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jul 79 p 9 AU]

POLITICAL TALKS WITH ALGERIA, TUNISIA--Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs, had talks with competent foreign ministry leaders in Algeria and Tunisia between 10 and 15 July. They reviewed bilateral relations and exchanged views on topical international issues. During his visit to Tunisia, the deputy minister was received by Prime Minister Hedi Nouira and Arab League Secretary Gen Chedli Klibi. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Jul 79 p 8 AU]

NEW NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR--On Thursday [12 July] Rezso Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council, received Dr Lawrence Apalara Fabunmi, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Hungary, who presented his credentials. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Jul 79 p 8 AU]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 16-17 JULY VISIT BY DKP'S MIES

AU231135 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Joint communique issued in Warsaw on the 16-17 July visit to Poland by DKP Board Chairman Herbert Mies]

[Text] Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP Board, visited Poland on 16-17 July at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. He was accompanied by Karl-Heinz Schroeder, secretary of the DKP Board.

PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek met with the DKP board chairman on 16 July.

The DKP delegation had talks with Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, Central Committee Secretary Jozef Pinkowski and Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Werblan. Krzysztof Ostrowski, deputy head of the Central Committee Foreign Department, was present.

The DKP delegation also met with the leadership and scientific workers of the PZPR Central Committee Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism.

The guests toured the G. Dymitrow plant of high tension apparatus, where Herbert Mies made a speech at the meeting with aktivs.

The delegation also visited the Child Center Memorial Hospital.

During its meetings and talks the DKP delegation studied Poland's current political and social problems.

The sides discussed the key issues of the international situation and exchanged views on current problems of the international communist and workers movement.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship, confirming the community of aims and the total agreement of the two parties on the questions under discussion.

The PZPR pays tribute to the DKP's consistent struggle for the working people's vital interests, in defense of democratic rights and freedoms, against the antidemocratic ban on employment of progressive people in public service, and for joint activities of anti-imperialist and progressive forces aimed at a constructive contribution by the FRG to the continuation of the policy of peace and detente.

The DKP paid tribute to the achievements of socialist construction in Poland in the past 35 years and to the contribution made by the PZPR and the Government of the Polish People's Republic to the peaceful policy of the socialist community and to the consolidation of international detente.

The PZPR and the DKP state that, despite the attempts at counteraction by the reactionary forces of imperialism, detente is being maintained as a stable tendency and as an important positive factor in the development of the international situation.

The two parties stressed the great importance of the meetings and talks between Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet chairman, and President Jimmy Carter and of the signing of the SALT II accord on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments.

The important task is the struggle for the ratification of that accord, for implementation of its decisions, and for achieving genuine progress and concrete measures in the Vienna talks on reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The socialist countries' proposals aimed at consolidating world peace, halting the arms race and promoting disarmament are still valid and are on the agenda of international policy.

Further progress in the process of normalizing relations between the FRG and the socialist countries, including relations with Poland, is of crucial significance for strengthening peace and security on our continent. The PZPR highly evaluates the contribution made by the DKP to the construction of relations of peace, trust, neighborlines and mutually advantageous cooperation between Poland and the FRG.

At the same time, the sides expressed their concern with the increased activity on the part of neofascist forces and with revenge tendencies, which are at odds with the letter and spirit of the treaties in force.

The 40th anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's invasion of Poland and of the outbreak of World War II imposes on our peoples a particular duty to struggle for security, for the preservation of peace, for development of cooperation and against the danger of the catastrophe of a new war.

The PZPR and the DKP resolutely condemn China's criminal aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Chinese leadership's activities are a threat to world peace and security, harming the peoples of that region, including the Chinese people. The PZPR and the DKP express their fraternal solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and decidedly condemn Beijing's antisocialist, aggressive and hegemonistic policy.

The PZPR and the DKP support the struggles of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Nicaragua and other Latin American countries and the struggle of the national liberation movements in southern Africa against imperialism and reaction, and for independence and social progress.

The PZPR and the DKP express their full support for a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the crisis in the Middle East, which can be achieved only through the joint efforts of all the sides concerned and which must guarantee the Arab Palestinian people's right to independent state existence.

Loyal to the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin and to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the PZPR and the DKP will continue to make their contributions to strengthening the unity and strength of the international communist and workers movement and to the implementation of the aims and principles of the Berlin conference.

25 JULY CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE ON ENERGY REPORTED

LD261402 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] President Jimmy Carter stated at a press conference in the White House yesterday evening that he will do everything for Congress to approve the law prohibiting excessive profits by oil companies, so that the United States will have, as he put it, energy security. This will permit the development of own sources of energy and decrease the U.S. dependence on oil imports. The President referred to his last speech to the nation and said:

[Carter--begin recording in English fading into Polish translation] Ten days ago I spoke to you about my deep concern for the future of our country, about the crisis of the American spirit, which is just as topical as the energy crisis issue; about inflation; about other problems of a material nature. I believe the crisis can be overcome by uniting in a common cause toward one goal. This is an opportunity to bring under control our future in the energy sector through joint work on putting a stop to our dangerous and excessive dependence on foreign oil. [end recording]

WARSAW RADIO NOTES PRICE INCREASES IN SFRY

LD261054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] New prices for flour, bread and other flour products have been introduced in Yugoslavia, as well as new cigarette prices. Flour has gone up by 36 percent and bread by 10 percent; the price of cigarettes went up by 21 percent.

In Yugoslavia this month, a 30-percent rise in the price of liquid fuel was also introduced, which forced air tickets to go up in price by an average of 60 percent. Domestic central heating tariffs have also gone up.

REPORTAGE ON MEETING IN LESZNO ON AGRICULTURE

Officials Present

LD262208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A meeting was held in Leszno today to consider the implementation of decisions adopted at the 15th plenum of the Central Committee of the PZPR in Kalisz, Konin, Legnica, Leszno, Piotrkow, Skierniewice and (?Sielona Gora) Voivodships. The meeting was chaired by Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee.

The meeting was attended by: Jozef Pinkowski, secretary of the Central Committee; Deputy Premier Longin Cegielski; Jerzy Wojtecki, director of the Central Committee Agricultural and Food Department; Leon Klonica, minister of agriculture; Emil Kolodziej, minister of food industry and purchases; Henryk Knopacki, minister of chemical industry; Minister Jan Kaminski, chairman of the Central Union of Peasant's Self-Help Production Cooperatives; and representatives of party and administrative authorities of the eight [as heard] voivodships.

From the reports made at the meeting it appears that a favorable atmosphere, propitious to the implementation of the decisions of the 15th plenum, prevails in the countryside. This is reflected in hard work by farmers and workers of all sectors of food economy aimed at counteracting the results of adverse weather conditions this year. The implementation of harvest work was thoroughly examined.

Edward Babiuch stressed that agriculture must be given priority in any voivodship. The activists and managerial cadres must do their utmost to help agricultural and food sector workers resolve difficulties.

Babiuch Speech

LD270928 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] A meeting devoted to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 15th plenum of the party's Central Committee has been held in Leszno.

At the end of the meeting a speech was made by Edward Babiuch. The speaker pointed out that steadfast realization of the decisions taken by the 15th plenum of the party's Central Committee requires full enlisting of all party organizations, the aktiv, the ZSL and the state and economic administration.

The present meeting, Edward Babiuch stated, demonstrates that apart from solving immediate problems, including the efficient carrying out of the harvest and other fieldwork, we must foresee the reflection of the present difficult situation in agriculture as regards next year in a better way. Therefore we must continue to act in such a way as to prevent the future unfavorable consequences of bad weather conditions, and make the maximum use of all potentials.

The central matter is the fodder problem, since bad weather conditions have affected many countries which, having been self-sufficient, will have to import grain this year. The result of this will be a substantial increase in prices on the world's grain markets. We must be fully aware of the fact, Edward Babiuch said, that we cannot afford to increase the already substantial imports of grain and fodder. It is essential to use our own resources to the maximum. There is no other way. The Leszno meeting confirmed that agricultural workers are ready to act in this way, Edward Babiuch said.

BRIEFS

BREZHNEV DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED--Ksiazka i Wiedza, our largest publisher of social and political books, has recently published a volume entitled "Current Problems of Party Building." This is the third translation of a collection of speeches, articles and interviews by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The documents originated in the 1964-77 period and deal with current problems of party building. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD]

ACCORD WITH PORTUGUESE JOURNALISTS--A delegation of the Polish Journalists Association main administration, which visited Portugal, had talks in Lisbon with the leadership of the Portuguese Journalists Union. As a result, the two organizations signed an accord on cooperation in 1979-81. The accord provides for extended exchanges of Polish and Portuguese journalists and of the practical experience in the work of the two organizations. Zbigniew Tempski, general secretary of the Polish Journalists Association, and Cacere Monteiro, chairman of the Portuguese Journalists Union, signed the accord. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON GUINEA PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE VISIT

Composition of Delegation

AU261330 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Excerpt] The leader of the Guinean party and state [Sekou Toure] is accompanied on this visit [to Romania] by Moussa Diakite, member of the National Political Bureau of the P.D.G. [Guinean Democratic Party], minister of public works and town planning; N'famata Keita, member of the National Political Bureau of the P.D.G., minister of energy; Mamady Keita, member of the National Political Bureau of the P.D.G., minister of advanced education and scientific research; Fily Cissoko, secretary of the National Political Bureau of the P.D.G., minister of youth, sport and folk art; Mamady Kaba, minister of industry; Sikhe Camara, minister of justice; Marcel Cros, secretary of state in charge of international cooperation; and other officials.

Talks With Ceausescu

AU261528 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, started an hour ago at the Bucharest Palace of the Republic. Before the start of the official talks, President Ahmed Sekou Toure and Comrade Andree Toure paid a courtesy call on President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

Further on Talks

AU262026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/7/79--The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure started in Bucharest, on Thursday, 26 July.

The talks occassioned a fruitful exchange of opinions on the present stage of the Romanian-Guinean relations, the ways and means of expanding them in the furutre. Views were also exchanged on problems of the present international situation.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the good relations of friendship, solidarity and co-operation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Democratic Party of Guinea, between the two countries and peoples as well as the wish to further develop these relations in the spirit of the understandings reached in Conakry, in 1974, during the visit paid there by the Romanian head of state.

The two presidents also expressed their conviction that the deepening of the relations of friendship, cooperation and militant solidarity between the two countries, parties and peoples will contribute to strengthening the unity of all revolutionary democratic and progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, against the racist and apartheid policies, for the triumph of the cause of freedom, peace, independence and social progress all over the world.

The talks are conducted in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding and mutual regard.

26 July Dinner

AU262027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1929 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/7/79--The Romanian head of state gave a dinner on July 26 in the evening in honour of Sekou Toure. The two presidents proposed toasts.

We shall account on them on Friday morning.

BURTICA MAKES STOPOVER IN HUNGARY, MEETS VERESS

AU262145 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Budapest (AGERPRES) 26/7/1979--En route home, deputy Prime Minister Cornel Burtica, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, made a stop-over in Budapest, coming from Tirana where he had talks on the development of the economic relations between Romania and Albania.

He met on the occasion Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade of the Hungarian People's Republic, approaching problems regarding the development of the relations of economic cooperation and of the goods exchanges between Romania and Hungary.

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS CARTER'S 25 JULY PRESS CONFERENCE

AU261326 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Text] President Jimmy Carter stated at a press conference that the United States must make intensive efforts to achieve security in the energy field. These efforts, he said, will cost a great deal and the crucially important funds that are necessary can be achieved only by a windfall tax on the profits of oil companies.

The great majority of U.S. people support such a tax. The oil lobby, added Jimmy Carter, will, however, put up a fierce struggle against the draft bill on this. If the oil groups win, we will not be able to achieve the targets in the energy field. However, I will do all I can to bring in this tax, because it is of crucial importance for the country's future, President Carter said.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY U.S. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK CHAIRMAN

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU261240 Bucharest AGREPRES in English 1220 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/7/1979--(?On July 26) President Nicolae Ceausescu received John Moore, chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the favourable evolution of the relations of collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the U.S.A. and stressed were the wide possibilities existing in various domains of activity for expanding and amplifying these relations. In this context stressed was the role of the Eximbank in stimulating the Romanian-American collaboration, in intensifying the commercial exchanges between the two countries, financing joint mutually advantageous cooperation ventures. Underlined was in this respect the necessity to act for finding new ways and means for expanding the Romanian-American collaboration, for implementing the decisions taken by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jimmy Carter as regards the augmentation of the value of the economic exchanges between the two countries to 1 thousand million dollars.

Meetings With Niculescu, Ciobanu

AU261950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/7/1979--On July 26, Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of finance, received John Moore, chairman of the Export-Import Bank--Exim-Bank--of the United States, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview approached were aspects of the development of the financial-banking relations between the relevant Romanian organizations and the American bank, as well as problems regarding the initiation of new actions of collaboration meant to contribute to the development of bilateral economic relations.

During his stay in Romania, the American guest also had talks with Lin Ciobanu, minister of light industry, as well as talks at the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade and the National Bank, at the Ministry of Machine Building and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. Likewise, the chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States paid a visit to the Bucharest branch of the "Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company."

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAEL COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

AU262204 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/7/1979--On July 26, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, received Meir Vilner, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel.

They examined certain current problems of the international situation, paying particular attention to the Middle East issues. It was underlined that intensified efforts are necessary for achieving a global peace by political means, that should lead to Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to the fulfillment of the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the setting up of their own independent state, to guaranteed territorial integrity and security of all states in the region.

The conviction was expressed that the settlement of the complex problems of the Middle East requires a realistic, constructive approach within the UN too, by the convening of an international conference with the participation of all states concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, and of the USSR and the USA, co-chairmen of the Geneva conference. During the interview they also pointed to the necessity of democratizing international life.

They declared for the observance of the new principles in interstate relations, for the liquidation of colonialism and neo-colonialism, of any form of national oppression, for the building of the new international economic order able to ensure the free and unhampered development of all peoples.

Exchanging views on current problems of communist and working class movement, they stressed the important role of the communist and workers parties, of their unity and solidarity in the struggle for a better and more just world. Opinions and information were also exchanged regarding the expansion of the relations between the two parties.

CAZACU RECEIVES NORWEGIAN SOCIALIST LEFT PARTY OFFICIAL

AU261154 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/7/1979--On July 25 Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., received Sten Ornehoy, member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

Talks were held on the occasion in a warm comradely atmosphere on the activity and present preoccupations of the two parties.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES NEW NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT

AU211406 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0949 GMT 21 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/7/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory telegram to the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The victory of the patriotic, democratic and progressive forces united around the Sandinist Front of National Liberation, the telegram reads, opens a new, democratic way to the Nicaraguan people and ensures the passage to the country's reconstruction, to free and independent development of the country on the road of economic and social progress.

In the spirit of her consistent policy of international peace, understanding and collaboration, Romania is ready to normalize her diplomatic relations with the Republic of Nicaragua, to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with that country grounded on fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

The telegram expresses in conclusion the conviction that the establishment and development of the relations between the two countries meet the interests and aspirations of both peoples, the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration in the world.

OFFICIALS ATTEND EGYPTIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

AU251241 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the national anniversary of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Egyptian ambassador to Bucharest Hasan 'Abd an-Nayil gave a reception on Monday, 23 July, in the evening.

The reception was attended by Comrades Paul Niculescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of finance; Col Gen Ion Coman, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense Suzana Gadea, minister of education and instruction, Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth and minister for youth; Deputy Foreign Minister Vasile Gliga, members of the leadership of other ministers and central institutions, political, economic and cultural-artistic figures, generals and highranking officers, and journalists.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest, and members of the diplomatic corps.

ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR 1981-90 RELEASED

AU241045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 24 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/7/1979--The draft energy research and development programme for the 1981-1990 period and the guidelines until 2000 was released today in Bucharest.

The draft programme adopted by the recent plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP is thus submitted to public debate like the other two documents discussed by the meeting--the draft directives of the twelfth congress for Romania's development in the next decade and the long-term research and development. The three documents will be then submitted for approval to the congress, the highest forum of party leadership, which will take place in November.

The working out the energy programme started from the necessity for Romania's self-sufficiency as regards fuel and energy in the next decade. The present and future requirements of the national economy, as well as the consequences of the world energy crisis were taken into account.

The document shows that with a view to securing the country's self-sufficiency in energy, actions will be taken for the thorough exploration of all the zones of the country for tapping new deposits of coal, crude oil, gas, radioactive substances. Intensified actions will also be taken for the use of the energy provided by sun, wind, thermal waters, biomass. A substantial reduction will result in the use of the hydrocarbons for energy. With a view to further develop the energy potential of the country the draft programme provides for the maximum utilization of the hydro-power resources of coal, bituminous shales as well as the building of nuclear electric stations. Likewise, the organization of the electric energy system of the country will be expanded and improved. The management with maximum efficiency of the entire power potential of the country, the rational use and the continuous reduction of the energy consumptions will be pursued.

As regards geological prospecting, the document writes that it will be intensified all over the country, inclusive of that in hardly accessible areas and the big-depths investigations. The prospecting will aim at discovering new deposits of coal, at elaborating solutions for the greater recovery of the reserves in the Jiu Valley, at speeding up the tapping of the fuel schists. The bid-depth investigations, of the Black Sea continental shelf included; for discovering oil and gas, will be accelerated and the estimation of the geothermal water reserves will be pursued.

As regards the development of the energy production the following objectives are envisaged:

--The full capitalization, by 2000, of the hydropower potential,

--The greater use of coal and shales in thermopower stations,

--The development of nuclear energy, plants of almost 3,000 mw and 10,500 mw installed power will be commissioned by 1990 and respectively 2000.

--The turning to account of new energy resources and technologies,

--The limited production of gas and oil and the improvement of the final factor of recovering oil from deposits.

The installed power will total 22,000 mw in 1985, and about 28,000 mw in 1990. At the same time, certain changes will occur in the structure of electric power production. In 1990, the share of hydroelectric energy will be 24 per cent of the total as to 17.6 per cent in 1980, that of the nuclear electric energy will be 17-18 per cent, while that produced by coals and fuel shales will represent 40 per cent in 1980, 55 per cent in 1985 and 44 per cent in 1990. As a result, the share of the hydrocarbons in the electric energy production will drop from over 39 per cent in 1980 to 20 per cent in 1985, and 4-5 per cent only in 1990. At the same time, solar energy and other resources will supply five per cent of the electric energy production in 1985 and 10 per cent in 1990.

The draft programme also provides for measures aimed at ensuring higher efficiency in the use of fuels, an improved structure of the national grid, increased safety of its operation.

One chapter of the programme deals with the reduction of consumptions and the highly efficient use of energy. The main target in this respect is the reaching and exceeding, in the shortest possible time, of the best achievements in the world as regards the energy consumption per unit of national income. It is envisaged that in the next decade the average index of energy consumption per thousand lei of industrial production will be lowered by at least 40 per cent.

The chapter on Romania's international cooperation in the field of energy shows that:

The implementation of the energy research and development programme creates the premises for an ever more intense promotion of Romania's collaboration and cooperation with all countries of the world, with international bodies interested in the equitable and efficient solving of the problems confronting mankind as to ensuring the necessity of energy and its rational use.

Romania's cooperation and collaboration in the energy field will be further deepened with the socialist countries, with the developing and non-aligned countries, with the developed capitalist countries, priority being given to solving the problems related to the expansion and capitalization of the basis of energy raw materials and to the hydropower potential, to the speeding up of the development of nuclear energetics, to the more rapid and efficient use of the alternative sources of energy. The elaboration and application of modern technologies contributing to saving fuels and electric energy in all sectors of activity will be another important objective in the expansion of Romania's international collaboration.

Within the international collaboration in this domain, Romania attaches special importance to the expansion of cooperation with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the complete use of the common energy potential of the Danube as well as to the collaboration with the USSR, Turkey and Bulgaria in searching for possibilities of capitalizing the energy raw materials and the power of the Black Sea waves.

Romania will participate within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, in the long-term special programmes of collaboration in the field of energy. At the same time, the collaboration with the other CMEA member-countries will be developed in inter-connecting the national grids, for reciprocal deliveries of available electric energy resulted from the differences between the load peaks, as well as for mutual assistance in case of power requirements.

The cooperation with the developing countries will be expanded at the same time, for turning to good account, on mutually advantageous bases, the energy resources of various categories existing in those countries by geological prospecting and tapping works, the construction of energy units, the joint development of new energy sources and technologies.

The cooperation with other countries inclusive of the developed capitalist countries will be expanded in the construction of nuclear-electrical stations, the capitalization of alternative sources of energy and the promotion of advanced power engineering technologies.

Romania will actively participate in the achievement of joint research programmes initiated under the aegis of the United Nations as well as in regional cooperation ventures channelled to solving the energy problems.

STATE COUNCIL PROMULGATES FUEL CONSUMPTION DECREE

AU270925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/7/1979--Romania's State Council adopted a decree stipulating measures for the rational use of motor vehicles of socialist units and of privately-owned cars as well as for the reduction of fuel consumption, stress being laid on the economical use of transport means, inclusive of trains. Accordingly, stipulated are also correlations between the prices of gasoline, gas oil and liquid fuel, in keeping with the price rise in oil and oil products on an international plane.

To this end, provided for is the reduction by 50 percent of the number of cars of the central and local state bodies, mass organizations, etc, starting July 26. Likewise, the respective quantity of gasoline shall be reduced and share-owned cars shall be organized in a common fleet. Ministers and ministers secretaries of state, as well as those assimilated to these offices shall be able to use the cars of the common fleet for working purposes on a distance of maximum 200 km for economic ministries and of 150 km for other institutions--as well as for driving from home to the office and back.

Drivers have to observe the economic speed of each and every motor vehicle. The cars of public institutions consuming more than 11 litres per 100 km shall be replaced with cars consuming less gasoline. State-owned cars and cars in public property shall not be allowed to drive on weekends except when needed by central bodies and economic units with permanent productive activity. The population shall be able to use their own cars on alternate weekends according to whether their registration number ends in an odd or even number.

Also stipulated are measures regarding the improvement of public transport in urban localities, the organization of trips on weekends and holidays to recreational areas as well as of group trips abroad by economical public transport means, trains in particular.

It is specified that Romanian and foreign citizens driving their own cars, according to the conventions concluded with neighbouring countries with regard to traffic in frontier zones, may leave the country with a limited quantity of fuel--10 litres for each car.

As far as retail prices are concerned they increase as follows: premium gasoline-96-98--7.50 lei/l., regular gasoline-88-90--6.80 lei/l., gas oil--4 lei/l. According to the new prices, retail prices with liquid fuel shall also be modified.

Starting July 26 the prices in currency of gasoline and gas oil shall be as follows: premium gasoline-96-98--0.70 U.S. dol./l., regular gasoline-88-90--0.65 U.S. dol./l., gasoline-75--0.55 U.S. dol./l., gas oil--0.55 U.S. dol./l. These prices shall be recalculated in other free currencies on the basis of the ratio between the U.S. dollar and the respective currencies according to the official exchange rate--premium (?added)--in force. Gasoline-75 shall be sold to physical or juridical foreign persons for freight transport means and coaches only on the basis of tickets previously paid in currency. Tourists and foreign physical persons coming to Romania starting August 1, 1979 shall be able to buy premium gasoline-96-98, regular gasoline-88-90 and gas oil for their cars only on the basis of tickets paid for in free currency as well as in non-convertible currency in case it was agreed with the state whose citizens they are that the discount of the gasoline or gas oil sold to them be made in free currency, in fuel or other goods, mutually agreed upon.

The payment in non-convertible currency is to be made at the prices previously set and recalculated on the basis of the ration between the U.S. dollar and the respective currencies, according to the exchange rate--premium included--in force.

The prices in hard currency for ship and airplane fuel will be established periodically according to the price changes occurred internationally. Diplomatic representations benefit by a 0.35 lei/l. discount as compared to the prices in lei for the gasoline supplied through the diplomatic service office (O.D.C.D.) for the quantities established on reciprocal bases.

The decree stipulates an average reduction by 50 percent of the number of taxis in municipalities and towns, the increase of the respective tariffs and a 50 percent reduction of the minibuses and vehicles for goods transport under 1.5 tons.

The socialist units are obliged to secure jobs for the drivers thus available especially in productive and construction units in 30 days. The relevant ministers shall make proposals as regards the use of the available cars in 30 days. The Council of State submits for debate a programme for improving the supply with highly efficient engines and, if needed, for ceasing the fabrication of certain types of engines.

BRIEFS

CYPRIOT PEACE DELEGATION VISIT--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/7/1979--At the invitation of the National Peace Committee, a delegation of the Cypriot Peace Council, made up of Yiangos Potamitis, lawyer, vice-president of the parliament, president of the Cypriot Peace Council, and Maria Potamitis, member of the Cypriot Peace Council, paid a visit to Romania over July 18-25. The delegation had interviews at the Grand National Assembly, the National Peace Council, the Romanian Association for International Law and International Relations, the bar of the Bucharest lawyers; visited economic units and socio-cultural establishments in Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 25 Jul 79 AU]

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL RECOGNIZES NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT

LD261120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At a session held today, the Federal Executive Council adopted a decision to recognize the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. The council especially welcomed the orientation of the new Nicaraguan Government toward democratic development and independent and nonalined policy on the international level, and expressed the conviction that cooperation and relations between the two countries will in future develop in the countries' mutual interest.

GUINEA DELEGATION LED BY PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE DEPARTS

LD261254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, has ended a visit to Yugoslavia that lasted for several days. He left Belgrade this morning. Just before his departure, the Guinean head of state, his wife and associates, accompanied by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Presidency, and Zoran Polic, president of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, arrived at Belgrade airport from his residence, the palace at Dedinje.

The farewell ceremony was attended by Branko Pesic, vice president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade Assembly; Radoje Stevanovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly; Ratko Butulija, secretary of the Belgrade League of Communists Municipal Committee; and other officials of the republic and Belgrade, as well as representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army. Also present were representatives of diplomatic missions accredited in the SFRY, members of the embassy of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea in the SFRY, and also Bozidar Bukumiric, SFRY ambassador to Guinea.

A warm send-off was accorded to the president of the friendly country. After bidding farewell to high-ranking officials of the federation, republic and Belgrade, and also of the representatives of the diplomatic corps, the Guinean head of state was presented with bouquets of flowers by pioneers as he entered a special aircraft. Those present bade farewell to Sekou Toure with cordial applause.

SERBIAN OFFICIALS MEET WITH PRC DELEGATION 25 JULY

LD261106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Radoje Stevanovic, vice president of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council, today received a Chinese delegation led by Zhao Cangbi, PRC minister of public security. In the course of the day, the Chinese delegation also paid a visit to the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs and held talks with Viobran Stanojevic, Serbian secretary for internal affairs.

HEALTH COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH DPRK, DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD261825 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)--Democratic People's Republic of Korea Minister of Health Pak Myong-pin left Belgrade today. The minister visited Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

A two-year programme of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Democratic Korea in the field of health and pharmacy was signed during the visit.

TANJUG REPORTS ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S 25 JULY PRESS CONFERENCE

LD261040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 26 (TANJUG)--Last night President Carter sought to justify his last-week's government reshuffle, underlining that the new administration, with five new ministers, will be "strong, aggressive and competent" in fulfilling national tasks and solving the country's major problems. At the same time, Carter publicly appealed to all Americans to support him and request the Senate to pass the legislation on additional income taxes for oil companies.

One of the foreign-policy topics at last night's press conference was Nicaragua, that is, Washington's attitude to the country's new government and regime. At the moment, the U.S. Government is taking a very cautious attitude to the Sandinist movement's government, in anticipation of its further actions. This attitude is meeting with criticism from certain American circles who claim that Nicaragua will become "another Cuba."

Carter rejected these views and said that America is wrong in taking every revolutionary change in the Western hemisphere as "a result of some kind of massive Cuban interference."

TANJUG NOTES SFRY ENVOY'S MURDERERS JAILED IN NEW YORK

LD262200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 26 (TANJUG)--At a regular press conference here today, the U.S. State Department's official spokesman Hodding Carter stated that terrorists Miro Baresic and Ivan Vujicevic have been jailed in New York for their criminal acts. The two terrorists took part in the killing of the Yugoslav ambassador in Stockholm in 1971. The spokesman added that an investigation of their activities is underway.

Carter also confirmed that the murderer of Ambassador Rolovic, the terrorist Baresic, had also been a bodyguard to the Paraguayan ambassador in Washington.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMISSION DISCUSSES CADRE PROBLEMS

AU261908 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Zivojin Jerotijevic report]

[Text] The Commission for Development and Cadre Policy of the LCY Central Committee Presidium has met under Branko Mikulic to discuss the trends and changes in the membership structure and the forms of ideopolitical activity and action organization of the League of Communists. An analysis of the policy of admission to the League of Communists last year served as the basis for the discussion. Venceslav Kovacevic and Marija Miskolc made introductory statements. Here is a report by Zivojin Jerotijevic:

The LCY now has nearly 1.8 million members. That is the result of a positive political mood and an intensive ideopolitical activity, which last year developed as part of the preparations for the party congresses and later as part of implementation of the congress decisions and orientations.

For that reason it was assessed that the large number of the newly-admitted members represents the expression of the constant increase in the reputation and confidence in the League of Communists.

Proceeding from the fact that now every fourth person employed in the social sector is a member of the League of Communists, the results of the efforts to strengthen the class-social and national composition of the League of Communists were discussed at the session. In that connection, it was pointed to the need that, in accordance with contemporary views on who is really a worker, changes should be carried out in the system of records and statistics. Namely, according to the traditional but already outdated view, it turns out that the share of workers in the League of Communists is somewhat smaller than 30 percent. However, when all those who belong to the category of workers by their position in production and self-management--that is, the technical and other intelligentsia, agricultural workers and those attending schools for production professions--are classified in this category, then one obtains a quite completely different picture, that is, that the workers class is the most numerous social group in the LCY.

In the discussion on new forms of ideopolitical activity and action organization of the League of Communists it was assessed that, despite periodical inability to find one's bearing, and misunderstanding, the awareness is increasingly more prevalent that the new forms of organization are actually a vehicle for coordinating, exchanging experiences and joint solving of common problems with common actions.

Otherwise, today's discussion belongs in the framework of the preparations for a session of the LCY Central Committee in the fall.

FEDERAL CHAMBER OFFICIALS RECOMMEND PROCEDURAL IMPROVEMENTS

LD261432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1052 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Significant progress has been achieved over the last year in the organization and work of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, it was stated at the session of chairmen of the chamber's working bodies, under the chairmanship of Dobroslav Culafic. The last two sessions of the chamber, held in June and July, were characterized by the important questions reviewed, and also by the meaningful participation of delegates in the debate.

The chairmen of working bodies, however, consider that the last two sessions before the summer recess were overburdened by the abundance of varying topics under debate. It was proposed that in the future chamber sessions should be convened with fewer points on the agenda. Depending on the volume of work, the chamber would meet two or three times a month.

The chairmen of the working bodies also reviewed the so-called emergency procedure for adoption of certain laws. There have recently been increasingly frequent proposals for adoption of laws by emergency procedure, even when this is unnecessary. Particular measures will therefore be taken to insure that this institution is not used excessively.

FLEKOVIC VIEWS INCOMES POLICY IN TERMS OF STABILIZATION PLAN

LD261428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--"The struggle for stabilization is not only a struggle for better economic management but is primarily a struggle for the consistent realization of the Constitution and of the Law on Associated Labor.

"This is to insure that the working people have complete control of overall social reproduction." This is what Petar Flekovic, president of the Croat Assembly Executive Council, said in a conversation today with journalists and program editors of Zagreb Radio and Television. The basic theme of the conversation was socioeconomic relations at the current stage in the realization of stabilization policy and the bases for preparing the medium-term plan for Croatia's social development in the period 1981-1985.

The president of the Executive Council stressed that the republican stabilization program, which was adopted less than a month ago, has received the undivided support of all working people. This, he said, makes it incumbent on all elements of the socioeconomic system to achieve the tasks set by that program. The extent to which this program is the product of a joint agreement is witnessed by the fact that 125 proposals, comments and amendments were put forward by associated labor and by sociopolitical communities and organizations before the program was adopted.

Within this short space of time, a detailed elaboration of the tasks set by the program and the state of investments in the republic has already been accomplished. In addition, current investments valued at 40 billion dinars have been postponed, but as yet few decisions have been made on investments in associated labor. It is particularly worrying that there has been little withdrawal from investments that are not in the function of production, even though it is these that are at the moment burdening general consumption to the greatest degree. Petar Flekovic stressed the need to reexamine investment and development programs both in associated labor and also in sociopolitical and self-management interest communities.

Petar Flekovic also pointed out that it is important for personal incomes to rise only in accordance with a growth in productivity. Speaking about Croatia's economic relations with foreign countries, he emphasized the necessity for a more organized representation in and cooperation with particularly developing countries. He also emphasized the need to develop and improve relations in self-management interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries.

Talking about the bases for the elaboration of the next medium-term plan for Croatia's social development, Petar Flekovic said that, in spite of all the difficulties, the results recorded in this period (?are impressive): The realized income per capita in Croatia at the end of this medium-term period is 2,600 dollars in comparison with 2,000 dollars at the start of the last medium-term period. However, the new plan must not merely be a plan for investments, but must first of all be a plan for the acquisition of income through self-management decisionmaking by workers in associated labor and social activities. That is, it must be a plan founded on income-based relations as the result of labor in production activities.

FLEKOVIC DISCUSSES ENERGY AT POWERPLANT INAUGURATION

ID262019 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Rijeka--A new thermal powerplant with a capacity of 320 megawatts, which will produce 1,800 gigawatt-hours of electric power a year, was put into regular operation in Rijeka today as part of the celebration of the Day of Uprising of the nations and nationalities of Croatia and in keeping with modern Yugoslavia's tradition of marking its historical holidays with important work victories. "There is a wondrous symbolism in this," Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, stated at the celebration.

"These new capacities are fresh proof of the strengthening of the material power of our self-managing socialist system and an expression of the deep link between the interests of our working people and the successful development and constant progress of our socialist community."

After recalling the crucial days of the uprising and the contribution of the people of the littoral, Istria and Gorski Kotar to the most glorious stage of our revolution, Flekovic used the generation of electric power to illustrate the development of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. At the end of last year, he said, the installed capacity of all the power stations in the republic amounted to 2,500 megawatts, which was 21 times more than 30 years ago, 3 times more than in 1956 and 30 percent more than in 1975.

Dwelling on the preparatory and preliminary work on establishing the conditions and prerequisities for development in the next medium-term period, Flekovic said that the level of development of the Socialist Republic of Croatia of $2,650 per capita next year is not only an indication of progress, but also represents a new qualitative basis for finding solutions to the problems which characterize the present socioeconomic stage.

In all the spheres of economic life and the standard of living, Flekovic went on, we need deeply researched and programed development, based on the principles of self-managed planning, as a key prerequisite for the realization and consistent implementation of the stabilization program. This primary task, which underlines our current and long-term policies, must also make itself felt in everyday practice, especially in the preparation of development plans.

Recalling the renewed aggravation of the oil crisis, Flekovic said that it is becoming increasingly obvious that being an oil-importing country our country can no longer count on oil as a significant source of electric power, because the building of the petrochemical industry and the constant consumption increase in transport, agriculture and building would demand that the maximum possible amount of oil be refined into highly valuable derivatives.

This is yet another reason, Flekovic went on, why we should resolutely embark on the preparation of a long-term program of saving and reducing the consumption of oil derivatives, primarily in heating installations and in the production of electric power wherever this is technically feasible. The technical solutions are well known in the world and their application calls for supplementary investments, owing to which we need precise calculations and assessments of the profitability of these investments. According to what we have learned, the replacement of oil derivatives with electric power is much simpler and the control of the process and heat insulation have been made considerably easier. The consumption of oil derivatives in road transport could be reduced by switching over from road to railway transport where greater distances are concerned.

The liquid fuels needed to heat water and for space heating can be replaced in favorable climatic conditions and in family houses by exploiting solar radiation and in suitable locations also by tapping hot springs.

After noting that the long-term program of development for the period up to the year 2000 envisages no construction of powerplants run on fuel oil and that coal, water resources and nuclear fuel remain the primary sources, Flekovic went on: "The available reserves of coal in the Socialist Republic of Croatia constitute 4.5 percent of Yugoslavia's reserves. The bulk of these reserves lie in the Labin hard coal basin, on the basis of which the Plomin I thermal powerplant is already in operation, while the planned Plomin II thermal powerplant is due to be built. Further reserves have been found in Istria and on the basis of these reserves it will be possible to provide a further 400 to 500 megawatts if the research work now being done proves that the conditions for the exploitation of these reserves are favorable.

The other known coal deposits do not represent a basis for the building of thermal powerplants and the research in progress is not expected to yield any reserves of interest to power generation. The possibility is however borne in mind of building thermal powerplants run on coal in other republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo on the basis of the agreed policy of orientation toward domestic sources of energy.

The total hydroelectric potential in Croatia is assessed at 12,000 gigawatt-hours a year. So far 4,930 gigawatt-hours a year are being exploited, while powerplants under construction have a possible capacity of 850 gigawatt-hours a year. Decisions have been taken to build further hydroelectric stations with a possible capacity of 750 gigawatt-hours a year. Put together all this yields 6,430 gigawatt-hours a year. When we deduct from the remaining 5,570 gigawatt-hours the part which goes to other republics and states on the other side of border rivers and a smaller part which cannot be taken into consideration because of the building of other projects, we are left with 4,000 gigawatt-hours a year before the point of total exploitation is reached.

On the basis of these calculations it is envisaged that of the total production up to 1995 thermal powerplants run on coal (largely built outside our republic) will account for about 36, hydroelectric power stations for about 20 and nuclear powerplants for about 40 percent.

The realization of such major building projects will call for a carefully prepared coordination of resources, energy and activities of numerous participants and primarily of the cadres in power generation. Intensified work on this is now in progress, so as to enable our republic's entire power generating industry to be better and more efficiently integrated and also to make it possible to define with considerably more precision its responsibility for the faultless functioning and the most rational development of the electric power energy system. A particular place is occupied in this by the elimination of the causes of the present slow and costly building, Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, said in conclusion.

BRIEFS

NONALINED BROADCASTING TALKS--The fourth meeting of the technical groups of broadcasting organizations of the nonalined countries was opened in Belgrade yesterday by Ismailj Bajra, federal secretary for information. The meeting will last until 20 July and will prepare positions for the world administrative conference for radio communications to be held in Geneva in September, to revise the distribution of radio frequency bands. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jul 79 p 6 AU]

STUDY DELEGATION TO BUCHAREST--An LCY study delegation led by Munir Mesihovic, member of the LCY Central Committee, arrived in Bucharest on 17 July. The members of the delegation are Bogdan Tanaskovic, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, and Rajko Djuricanin, political worker in the LCY Central Committee. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jul 79 p 6 AU]

SAWP DELEGATION IN AUSTRALIA--Yesterday in Sydney, Australia, the SAWP delegation headed by Marin Cetinic, vice president of the SAWP Federal Conference, held talks with members of the New South Wales Government and officials of the Labor Party and the trade unions. Eric Braford, minister of education of New South Wales, informed the delegation on the measures taken by his government to introduce the teaching of their mother tongue for emigrants' children in the regular schools and outside the school system. Yesterday Marin Cetinic and Dr Vasil Grivcev held a press conference for journalists of the information media serving Yugoslav emigrants in Australia. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 79 p 6 AU]